### STABBED TO DEATH.

MR. SAMUEL G. THALHIMER MEETS

AN AWFUL FATE. JAMES E. WIMMER HIS SLAYER.

Accused Says the Young Man Betrayed His Daughter, and That He Docs Not Regret Killing Him-His-

tory of the Crime.

Mr. Samuel J. Thatlaimer, son of Charles lmer, the well-known liquor merhand of No. 668 east Broad street, was ed to death near the corner of Fifth Broad streets about 6 o'clock last ng. His slayer was Mr. James Ed-Wimmer, a blacksmith of the Rich-Locomotive-Works, Young Thalbieceived fourteen gashes in his chest ablomen, and walked nearly a block

tragedy created quite a sensation he streets last night, and called father and mother of the deceased Both Ahaba synagogue, where they at the time of its occurrence, and

Wimmer did not attempt to evade but proceeded by the most direct to the Second Police-Station after lone the cutting. He came down street as far as Sixth, crossed over to the Second Station when he by Officer Mattern and proceeded policeman to the station-house, after he was lodged in his cell unter was seen by the Dispatch gave a very well-connected and again had he had the same

was only 19 years of age. ween the gentlemen, when Mr. lunged a huge dirk-like knife dy of the young man several Mr. Thathlmer, with blood from his wounds, staggered off.
of up to Fifth street and thence
all, crossing that thoroughfare
stern flagging, and fell in front
of drugstore. He died in a very
als. The lifeless body was carthe phaymacist's place and
the phaymacist's place and ased, No. 404 east Clay street, the funeral will probably take

o-morrow.

, arenis of the young man were
tely crushed by the awful nfair,
e also hundreds of his friends and
es. Mr. Thaihimer, the father,
d that he knew nothing of any
cy between Miss Wimmer and his
nd the blow was terrible to the

### WHAT THE ACCUSED SAYS.

for Mr. Wimmer, father of the our leds, alleged to have been be-red by Mr. Thalhimer, he was quite and Police-Station. He said born in Wythe county, Va., rs ago, and had lived there is 17 years of age, when he don, W. Va. There he went init piace for awhile, he re-tichmend, worked for a short Richmend Locomotive-Works, proveded to Danville, where loyed for a time, leaving his the city of Richmond, there is the city of hills as, however, many months furned to Richmond to take in the blacksmith-shop at the Works. He said that he only allows. Dut they were twin

ENCE WITH THE DOCTOR nation in the presence of Wimmer, but of his own Vinimer, but of the own and daughter returned in 1 got there, about 5 afternoon, I found my in the dining-room, fixing her where the others

swer was: "I would have killed who the nominee will be. man all my life, and everything ave made has been devoted to and two daughters. I have no n a dutiful and good girl, and the same thing over again have the same provocation."

The write here asked Mr. Wimmer as to the stabbing, to which he replied that the stabbing to which he said to him. Tou have done me and my family a relevous wrong. The young man said. Have you any reference to Miss ids." To this Mr. Wimmer said he stated to young Thailbiner that he (Thailbiner) had brought about the most grievous injury to this daughter. The prisoner went on to say that young Thailbiner then said. PERCEPTION OF THE STABBING.

Well, if I have done your family any tions with the Republican party and act-

"Well, if I have done your family any wrong I will pay for it."

"Before he got those words out of his mouth," said the prisoner, "I whipped out my knife and stabbed him until I was satisfied that he would die. He then walked off, and I turned towards the station-house to give myself up. As I was on Sixth street I called to Officer Mattern and gave him the knife and went with him to the Second Police-Station."

with him to the Second Police-Station."

Mr. Wimmer, when asked if he had ever had any other difficulty of this sort, said that he had not, although he had been in many fights.

The statement of Policeman Mattern as far as it goes corresponds entirely with that of the prisoner as to the cutting. Coroner Taylor, who was summoned im-mediately after the killing, viewed the remains last night, and will hold a post-mortem at 10 o'clock this morning, and an inquest at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The tragedy cast a gloom over the friends and relatives of young Thathimer last night, and will very materially affect the joyous occasion which this day ordinarily brings to Richmond's Hebrew contingent, this being Rosh Hoshanah, the New-Year's Day, the greatest festi-val in the Jewish calendar.

Late last night Mr. Wimmer secured as course! Mr. H. M. Smith, Jr., and subsequent to this he had a long and confidential talk with his wife and daughter Ada After that time the prisoner would have nothing to say about the dreadful tragedy

### ROBBED OF A LARGE SUM.

### William Ranes Relieved of Fourteen Hundred Dollars.

Mr. William Ranes, a large cattledealer from East Tennessee, was robbed of nearly \$1.400 last night near the corne of Fourteenth and Franklin streets. Mr eastern sidewalk, and was going Ranes brought a large load of cattle to this city several days ago and sold them through Messrs, Wheeler & Hulcher, local dealers. He left the home of friends, near Brook avenue last night about il o'clock for the 2 A. M. Southern train, but on the way he is said to have in-dulged too freely in intoxicants, and in-stead of landing at the Southern depot. he fell asleep on the pavement near the corner of Fourteenth and Franklin street. While asleep some one removed Mr. Ranes's pocket-book, containing two large cheeks, his hat, and about \$30 in cash. Mr. Ranes awoke about 1:30 o'clock to find that he had been robbed. He again started in search of the depot, but was met at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Dock streets at 2:45 o'clock by Policeman Hughes, to whom the unfortunate man related his story. He returned with the officer to the First

Police-Station, but could not give a word of information about the robbery, more than above narrated. The checks, which were for \$1.551 and \$500, respectively, were signed by Messrs, Wheeler & Hulcher, but Mr. Rains did not know upon what bank they were made payable. The po-lice have as yet no clue.

NEW YORK, September 7.-Labor-Day is a legal holiday in this State, and was generally observed. All the exchanges was taken to the home of and banks were closed, while business was more generally suspended than on years. The weather was cool and clear and well adapted to the many outdoor games scheduled among the day's amuse

The day this year differed from its predecessors in the absence of an or-ganized parade of trades union, etc. In Brooklyn the day was observed in a manner similar to that in this city.

## AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL. WASHINGTON, September 7.—Not since the special act of Congress was passed making to-day a legal ho.iday in the District of Columbia and the Territories has labor's pleasure day been so universally observed by all the workmen's organizations, or been graced by such perfect weather for outdoor enjoy-ment. All the great departments of the government were closed, all the trades were suspended, and the whole city's

population was given over to amusement-

Closely following a circus procession in the morning was a parade of labor that visited the various resorts up and down the Potomac, where boat and bicy cie races and other sports were of con-tinuos occurrence. Numerous skille artisans in the government employ, a

### PARADE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, MICH., September 7.—La-bor-Day in this city was more generally observed to-day than ever before. There was a parade of labor unions in morning, in which more than ten thou-sand workingmen participated. After the parade the labor unions went to Belle Isle Park, where a long programme of games was run off in the afternoon.

LARGE PROCESSION.

BOSTON, September 7.—Labor-Day was celebrated to-day somewhat more ex-tensively than usual. The weather was clear and cool, and the procession was

ORSERVANCE IN ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, MO., September 7.-Labor-Day was observed in the usual manner, with parades and gam

AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, KY., September 7-Labor-Day was generally observed here. There was a big parade, followed by a

### BROWNLOW DOWN AND OUT.

### Shelved, It Is Said, by Republican National Committee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., September 7.-It is rumored here to-night that the Republican National Committee has shelved W. P. Brownlow, the member eathermy supper when of the committee from Tennessee, on account of his free-silver utterances and inclinations, and it is further said that he will be withdrawn as the Republican nomince for Congress in the First Dis-

Democratic Congressional Convention has been called to meet in Groenville on the loth instant. It is impossible to predict

### STEVENSON IN CHICAGO.

### It Is Thought He Will Make Speeches

CHICAGO, September 7 .- Vice-President Stevenson arrived in the city to-day from Mackinac with his family. He called at Democratic national headquarters and Spent more than two hours in conference with Chaltman Jones. It was officially dorsed Bryan and Sewail." Mackinac with his family. He called at with Chairman Jones. It was officially stated that "it is thought" Mr. Steven-son will make several speeches for Bryan

ing independently.

Governor Aligeld spent a couple of hours at national Democratic headquarters conferring with Senator Jones and Mr. Bryan and members of the National

Committee.

Ex-Governor Peck, of Wisconsin; Governor Lee, of South Dakota; Mayor A.
W. Ely, of Galveston, Tex.; John T. Mc-Graw, a National Committeeman from Tennessee, were also among the callers at headquarters.

AN APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN.

An Exposition of Our Form of Governor Committee Committ

at headquarters.

Congressman James R. Richardson, of
Tennessee, chairman of the National
Press Bureau at Chicago headquarters,
arrived during the day, and will begin
active work to-morrow.

### DON'T PUT OFF.

### The Disputch's Souvenir, Our Lost Cause, Is in Demand.

We desire to warn our subscribers against putting off sending in their orders for OUR LOST CAUSE souvenir.

Many who neglected sending in time for OUR HEROES souvenir have met with disappointment, since our supply has been long since exhausted. So don't put off ordering our war picture. The likenesses are fac simile, while the whole presents an artistic souvenir of what it purports to be-an epitome of Our Lost Cause. As we said above, now is the time to send in your orders. Cut out three coupons of different dates, and bring them with 16 cents to our counter, or send them with 10 cents and a 2-cent postage stamp, if you wish them mailed to any address In the latter event, address

COUPON DEPARTMENT, THE DISPATCH COMPANY. Richmond, Va.

### OPENING AT GRAVESEND.

Prospect Stakes and Oriental Handicap-The Friar and Dutch Skater.

GRAVESEND RACE-TRACK, Septem ber 7.-The autumn meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club opened here today, under very favorable conditions. The weather was perfect, the crowd was very large, and the card contained, besides the Prospect Stakes for 2-yearolds and the Oriental Handicap for 3year-olds, high-class selling races, and handcaps. The Prospect Stakes went to the Friar, a well-backed 6-to-1 chance, with Cleophas second, and George Rose,

with Cleophas second, and George Rose, the favorite, third. Dutch Skater captured the Oriental Handlcap by half a length, after a hard drive with Belmar, Ramiro was third, while the favorite, Flying Dutchman, finished next to last. First race-purse \$600, all ages, five furious—Casseopela (Hirsch. 5 to 1) won, with Dolando second, and Beldemere third. Time, 1921-4.

Second race-purse, \$600, for 3-year-

third. Time, 1:021-4.
Second race-purse \$500, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and a six-teenth-Urania (105, Doggett, 3 to 5) won, with Ingomar second, and Araphoe third.

Time, 1:51.
Third race—the Prospect Stakes of \$8,000, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs—The Priar (III, Littlefield, 6 to 1) won, with Cleophas second and George Rose third.

Time 1:15-3-4.
Fourth race—Oriental Handleap \$3,000, 2-year-olds and upward, mile and a quarter—Dutch Skater (%, O'Leary, 7 to 1) won, with Belmar second, and Ramiro third. Time, 2:10.
Fifth race—mile—Tom Cromwell (10%, Clayton, 4 to 5) won, with Argentina second, and Brandywine third. Time, 1:48-1-4.

Sixth race—five and a half furiongs— Ludwigshaven (04, J. Hill, 7 to 1) won, with Sulssun second, and Celoso third. Time, 1:09.

## SECOND CHOICES WIN ALL.

DETROIT, MICH., September 7.—Second choices won all the races at Windsor to-day. The bookles were hit hard, as the favorites were all at prohibitive

First race—one and one-sixteenth miles—Alamo won, with If second, and Hippogriff third. Time, 1:551-2. Second race—nine sixteenths of a mile-Merry Chimes won, with Rockwood se-cond, and Steve Clotina third. Time,

1:00 1-4.
Third race—three quarters of a mile—Sinaloa III. won, with Ardath second, and Mrs. Morgan third. Time, 1:161-2.
Fourth race—mile—Lord Nelson won.

third. Time, 145.

Fifth race—one and one-sixteenth
miles—Red Top won, with Clara Baur
second, and Virgle Dixon third, Time,

Sixth race-two and a half miles-Ral-dur won, with Brother Bob second, and Pat Oakley third. Time, 2:42.

SIX GOOD RACES. NEWPORT, KY., September 7.—The banner crowd of the meeting was out to-day, and saw six well-contested races. The feature was the Labor-Day, long-distance event, which was won by St. Hele

First race-seven furlongs-Fretful de E. Ward, 3 to 1) won, with Trixle C. second, and Willie Louise third. Time, 1:2 Second race-five furlongs-Carrie Le (101, Matthews, 13 to 5) won, with Lerran-

Third race-one and one-half miles-Si Helena (98, C. Reiff, 5 to 1) won, with Grannan second, and Countess Irma third Time, 2:34-1-2.

Gardner, 4 to 1) won, with Probasco s

race-five furlongs-Minnie Mur phy (100, Sherrin, 4 to 5) won, with Black Heart second, and Angelus third. Time

Sixth race-six furlongs-Kowalsky (10) second, and Gil Fordham third, 1:15-1-4.

ST. LOUIS, September 7.—Labor-Day swelled the crowd at the fair-grounds to day. But one favorite came first, the other races going to outsiders. Track

First race—six and a half furlongs Roundelay (104, Morse, 12 to 1) won, with Amelia Honso second, and Gold Corr third. Time, 1:21 3-4.

third. Time, 1:21 3-4.

Second race-five and a half furlongsForsyth (100, E. Jones, 8 to 5) won, with
Tago second, and Gella third. Time, 1:70

Third race-six furlongs-Addie Buch
anan (89, Murphy, 10 to 1) won, with Aquina second, and Buckvidere third Fourth race-one and one-eighth miles adeline (102 E. Jones, 13 to 1) won, wit

epper second, and Bingbinger third

to 2) won, with Harry McCouch second and Nick third. Time, 1:27 1-4. Sixth race-mile and seventy yards-Topmast (99, E. Jones, 7 to 2) won, wit

Logan second, and Honor third. Time Republicans for Bryan and Sewall. WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7.— The following telegram was received at Democratic headquarters to-day from

Mr. Jackson Guy has returned to the Miss Kate Cochlan has left the city to

visit her mother in Wytheville, Va. Miss Tanner has returned to the city, after a rojourn in the mountains of Vir-

# take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if fails to cure.

## BRYAN AT CHICAGO.

HE ADDRESSES A BIG MEETING IN

ernment, Its Uses and Abuses-Integrity of the Ballot-Coercion by

CHICAGO, ILL., September 7 .- The celebration of Labor-Day by Chicago's workingmen centered mainly in a meeting addressed by William J. Bryan at Sharpshooters' Park, a wooded pleasureground, situated at an inconvenient distance from the city. The street railway service was not of the best, and many people were anable to reach the park. Every car that ran to the grounds was are absolutely correct, and the signatures | packed from noon until after 2 o'clock, and those who came by that means suffered much discomfort. The day was all that could be desired in point of weather, a little too warm for the close contact of human beings, but practically perfect for an outdoor assembly. Mr. Bryan spoke from a permanent platform with a shell-shaped canopy, and long be fore the meeting began this was crowded with prominent members of labor unions, a number of them accompanied by their

> The crowd began to gather about noon and those who came early sought posi-tions close to the front of the stand. Many men and boys climbed trees over-looking the platform, and were able to see and hear the better for their exaited see and hear the better for their exaited positions. Occasionally the limb of a tree broke, and added to the fun and excitement of the occasion. Other men climbed to the roof of the stand, and, lying flat on their stomachs, peered over the edge of those below like so many human squirrels. The crowd was not as great as had been expected by the promoters of the event. Just before Mr. Bryan entered the park about six, hon-living. Bryan entered the park about six shou-sand people were clustered around the central point of interest, but after the appearance of the nomines three or four thousand entered the grounds, and want-ed to catch a glimpse of the nominee or stood on the outskirts of the audience CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.

A charge of 25 cents for admission pro-bably served to decrease the attendance. This has always been the custom at the Labor-Day celebration in Sharpshooters' Park, but Mr. Bryan probably did not know of it, or he might have declined to speak unless with the assurance that no entrance-fee would be charged. He made free admission a condition of his appearance at the driving park near Knowles-ville week before last, and has always insisted that no one shall be excluded through lack of means from attending the meetings addressed by him.

The celebration at the park was the annual picnic of the Building Trades Council, a representative organization of men employed in building trades. The crowd which gathered was essentially one of workingmen and their families They enjoyed the address of the nominee with unconstrained freedom, and made frequent comments of an amusing character that several times had the effect of making Mr Bryan break into a laugh which spoiled a rounded period. The crowd was exceedingly disorderly

the crowd was ercedingly disorderly in a good-natured way. Frequent appeals for quiet were necessary. Two or three times the jam near the stand became so great that several women fainted and were trod on before being rescued and revived. Mr. Bryan once appealed to the people to stop crushing, and stopped another time to hand a glass of water to a fainting women. fainting woman.

GOOD-NATURED FAMILIARITY. Mr. Bryan was received with long-con tinued applause, and throughout his address of an hour's duration was treated with the utmost good-natured familiarity. The crowd celled him "Wille," "Billy," "Old Boy," and "Honorable Bill," and told him to "Hit 'em again" and to "Give 'em another" whenever he caught the er ne caught th

was a few minutes after 2 o'clock when Mr. Bryan's carriage entered the park, followed by several others, carrying leaders and their wiver

labor leaders and their wives.

Mr. Bryan's carriage was followed from
the ros lway through the grounds to the
platform by a cheering, running crowd
of men and boys. There were no police
officers to restrain them, and they almost
fell on Mr. Bryan in their eagerness to
grasp his hand, and say something complimentary. By dint of muscular work Mr. Bryan was able to reach the plat-form, and smiled his thanks when the thousands cheered him lustily.

President Carroll, who acted as chair-man, quickly saw that the crowd was in ne mood to hear a speech from him, and merely presented Mr. Bryan. At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech, which was the only one made, there was a repetition of the unrestrainthere was a repetition of the unrestrain-ed crush on a larger scale in the rear of the platform, where the speaker tried to get away in his carriage. Hundreds pashed in front of him and grasped his hand, whether he liked it or not, and there was a delay of fifteen minutes be-fore a passageway could be cleared. Hun-dreds rushed on the platform in their apse. Policemen finally got around and into Mr. Bryan's carriage, and drove off the people, who clung to the vehicle until the road was reached.

Following is a full synopsis of Mr. Sryan's speech: MR. BRYAN'S REMARKS.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,-I desire to thank the Building and Trades Councils or this opportunity, which they have ex tor this opportunity, which they have ex-tended me, of speaking to the people as-sembled on Labor-Day.

"Labor-Day has become a fixed event among our institutions, and it is well that it is so, because on this day all over this nation those who are engaged in the production of wealth meet in order that they may commune with each aches.

hey may commune with each other, dis-uss those questions in which they are specially interested, and emphasize be-ore the world that there is nothing disconorable in the fact that one carns his cread by the sweat of his face. "I am glad to stand on this day in the

presence of those to whom this nation so largely indebted for all that it has had, for all that it has had, for all that it has now, and for all that it can hope to have. I am not indulging in idle flattery when I say to you that no part of the people of the world are so important to the welfere of mankind as important to the welfare of mankind as those whose labor and brains convert the natural resources of the world into material wealth. I might quote to you what Mr. Carlisle said to these people in 1878, when he described them as the struggling masses who produced the wealth and who paid the taxes of the country. He can not praise them too highly. The struggling masses not only produce the wealth and pay the taxes in time of peace, but the struggling masses have ever been and must ever be the nation's surest protection in time of peril."

The speaker then took from his pocket a copy of an address by Abraham Lincoin, delivered in Congress, from which he quoted certain paragraphs, one of

he quoted certain paragraphs, one of which called attention to an effort made which can be a capital on an equality with, if to place capital on an equality with, if and above labor, in the structure of gov-ernment, and followed with the asnot above labor, in the structure of gov-ernment, and followed with the as-sertion that capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed with-out it. "Labor," said Lincoln, "is superior to capital, and deserves much higher

THE HAPPY MEDIUM,

almost all the good that has come to bless the human race.

"Let me call your attention to the fact that when the meek and lowly Nazarene came among men and preached peace on earth and good will towards men, He was not welcomed by those who are described as people who devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make wildows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers, but when He gave that great command, the 'Love thy neighbor as thyself," who listened to him? The Scripture tells us it was the common people who listened to His commandments, and who welcomed Him. It is the greatest compliment ever paid to the Master. The Scriptures say the common people are the only people who have ever heard gladly any man who preached humanity and equal right. (Prolonged cheers.)

cheers.) "I do not mean to say that there are no exceptions to the general rule. There have always been found among the richer classes those who are filled with the spirit of philanthropy. There have always been found among them those who were willing to spend their lives in the unlifting of their fellows, but I am who were willing to spend their lives in the uplifting of their fellows, but I am speaking of the rule. Nor do I mean that you have never found among the common people those who would betray their fellows. You have found everywhere, in every stage of society, the character of Judas. In any class are to be found those ready to betray their brother. Yet, still, in spite of this, the common people have been the great and telling force that has lifted civilization to higher ground.

"There are three forms of government a few control, and there is the democracy, themselves. Why is it that the strength of the democracy (I do not use the term in a party sense, but in the broader sense); why is it that the strength of democracy has always been found among the common people? It is simple enough. If a man has high position or great wealth, he may be able to stand and keep on the good side of the king; if he has great influence, he may be one of the ruling classes in the aristocracy, but you are not willing to leave any form of government to your children except a democracy, in which each citizen is prodemocracy, in which each citizen is pro-tected in the enjoyment of life and the pursuit of happiness. The great common people believe in a democratic form of government, because it is only in the democratic form of government that they are able to protect their rights and defend their interests—as far as govern-

ment can defend a man's interests.

"Let me dwell for a moment on the object of government in this land. Our object of government in this land. Our government derives its powers from the consent of the governed. What kind of government will people consent to? Only that kind of government that protects all, and which knows no favortitism—a government in which every citizen stands on the same plane, without regard to position in society, and without regard to wealth (cheers)—a government. regard to position in society, and without regard to wealth (cheers)—a government which shows equal rights to all, and confers special privileges on none—that is the kind of government that appeals to the affections of the common people.

"There are two things to be considered in government: The first is that in the enactment of legislation you should be

RINGS IN HOGS' NOSES. "I was passing through Iowa some months ago, and I sot an idea from some hogs. (Laughter.) An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. Riding along in the cars, I noticed a number of hogs rooting in a field and tearing up the ground. The first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property, and that carried good deal of property, and that carried me back to the time when I lived on the farm, and I remembered that we had the farm, and I remembered that we have rings in the noses of our hogs. And why? Not to keep the hogs from get-ting fatt, for we were interested in their getting fatter than they were. (Laugh-ter.) The sooner they got fat, the sooner we killed them, and the longer they were they were getting fat they could not de stroy more property than they were worth; and as I thought of that, this came to me-that one of the duties of the government, one of the important of 'Hanna is already fat.') It is pos-sible under our form of government to have justice, and to govern as the peo-ple deserve. Ours is the best form of ple deserve. Ours is the best form of government, because it is possible for the people to make it; built on the best in-telligence, the highest virtue, and the patriotism of all the people. But let me warn you against confusing government with the abuse of government. Andrew Jackson said that there were no neces-sary evils in government; that evils exsary evils in government; that evils ex-isted only in its abuses. He was right isted only in its abuses. He was right, my friends, (Cheers.) There are no necessary evils in government, and no man who understands the advantage of government will raise his voice against it. It is the abuses of government against which we have a right to complain. CRITICISM OF ABUSES.

"There are those who would denounc one criticising such abuses, and call him a disturber. A disturber is one who breeds discontent. I want to say to you that discontent lies at the foundation of all progress. So long as you are satisfied you never go forward. It is only when you are dissatisfied with your conditions that you try to improve them. There is this difference between our form There is this difference between our form of government and the monarchical form; If you are discontented under a monarch, you can petition for relief, but your petition may be disregarded. Discontent under a monarch may end in despair, or it may end in revolution. Discontent under our form of government ends in reformation through the peaceful means of n through the peaceful means of

"I am not going to violate the proprieties of this occasion by entering into the discussion of partisan questions. But I desire to call your attention to certain broad questions which cannot be confined by party lines. The ballot is the means by which the people of this country must right every wrong. And, if the people have not the independence, if they have not the intelligence to right their wrongs at the ballot-box, they have not the courage to secure their rights

their wrongs at the ballof-box, they have not the courage to secure their rights in any other way. (Cheers.)

"But, my friends, conditions arose in this country which made it impossible to use the ballots which we have Through certain things, so strong, so powerful, men were afraid to exercise freely and upon their own conscience the

from Solomon, and continued: "Solomon favored neither poverty nor riches. He regarded that condition best which is not at either extreme, but lies between the extreme. Neither great riches nor abject poverty furnish us the soil in which grows the best civilization. Those who are pressed by poverty lose the ambition, the inspiration, the lofty purpose that are necessary to lead one on to the greatest achievements, and those who possess too great wealth lose the necessity for labor—that labor which is absolutely essential to the development of that which is best in human nature. Solomon was right, therefore, when he praised this intermediate dyndition, for the great the laboring man to-day enjoys the advantage of the Australian ballot because sential to the development of that which is best in human nature. Solomon was right, therefore, when he praised this intermediate dyndition, for the great the laboring man to-day enjoys the advantage of the Australian ballot. (Cheers.)

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

"Now, my friends, among all the agencies which for the past few years have been at work improving the condition and protecting the rights of this

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

"Now, my friends, among all the agencies which for the past few years have been at work improving the condition and protecting the rights of this country, I believe that the labor organizations stand first. They have brought the laboring men together, where they could compare their views, where they could unite strength, where they could unite strength, where they could combine their influences as an organization; and we have the labor organizations to thank for many blessings they have secured for you. (Prolonged applause.)

"Now, my friends, some have criticised "Now, my friends, some have criticised labor organizations. (Cries, 'Hanna, Hanna,') There are some who believe that banks should join an association, that railroads should join associations, that all wealthy corporations should join associations, but not the laboring men. Yet the laboring man's association has been the means by which he has protected nimself in his warfare against these other associations. The labor organization has done as much good for society as any other organizations have done or as any other organizations have done or will do. (Applause.)

### ARBITRATION.

"I want to speak here of the principle of the arbitration of differences between employers and their employees. That principle has been forced on the attention of the American people, and I believe in it. Arbitration is simply an extension of the idea of the court of justice. It is an impartial institution, an impartial tribunal, before which men may come to settle their differences, instead of resorting to violence to settle them. POLITICAL COERCION.

"Now, my friends, when you come to use the ballot, I want you to remember that that ballot was not given to you by any man who employs you. (Loud cheers and cries of 'We'll give it to you, though; that's no dream.') That ballot was given that's no dream.) That ballot was given to you by law; you had it before he employed you; it will be yours after your employment ceases. You do not tell him that if he does not vote according to your opinion you will quit working for him. (Cheers and laughter.) But you have as much right to tell him that as he has to tell you that you will have to quit. as much right to tell him that as he has
to tell you that you will have to quit
working for him if you do not vote as he
wants you to. When I say this I am
not afraid of offending anybody, because
if there is an employer in this country
who believes that he has a right by paying wages to control the vote of the man
to whom the wages go, he is a man
who cannot be offended.
"I have known men who thought that
because they loaned a man money, therefore, as long as they held his note he
must vote as they wanted him, of risk
foreclosure. I am not afraid of offending
any man who has that opinion, because
a man who will use a loan to intimidate
a citizen has rift learned the genius of
the institutions under which we live.

the institutions under which we live

# "I cannot impress upon you any more important truth than this: That your ballot is your own, to do with it what you please, and that there is nobody that must be satisfied with your vote except your judgment and your conscience." (Cries "You'll be satisfied, Bryan.") A LISTENER FALLS.

At this point the limb of a tree on which a listener was sitting feil with its human burden to the ground.

Mr. Bryan said: "Well at least the man who fell did not make the mistake that some men are making. He did not saw off the limb he sat on, like some men who are trying to destroy the products of the well did not as the products of the well did not saw off the limb he sat on, like some men who are trying to destroy the products of the well did not saw of the limb he sat on, like some men who are trying to destroy the products of the well did not saw of the limb he sat on, like some men who are trying to destroy the products of the well did not make the mistake that some men are making. He did not saw off the limb he sat on, like some men who are trying to destroy the products of the well as the same trying to destroy the products of the well as the same trying to destroy the products of the well as the same trying to destroy the products of the well as the same trying to destroy the products of the same trying to destroy the mistake that some men are making. He did not saw off the limb he sat on, like some men at P. M. Norfolk 3:39 P. M.; also of the same are quicked.

enactment of legislation you should be careful to give no advantage to one person over another, if that advantage can be prevented. It is the duty of the government to protect all, if possible, without injustice to any one. Again, government must restrain men from injuring one another. That is one of the important duties of government—to prevent men from injuring one another—and the government that fails to restrain the strongest from injuring the weakest is a government which fails to do its whole dity. of labor. (Great applause.)
"I say vigilance is the price of liberty—
yes, not only of the nation, but of the
individual. Vigilance is the price of in whatever may be

### that greatest of all names-an American BRYAN LEAVES CHICAGO.

AURORA, ILL., September 7.-Mr, Bryan, who drove quickly to the Bur-lington road from Sharpshooters' Park, by way of the Auditorium annex, Chicago by the 5:30 local train. It his intention to leave by the 5:50 express, but he learned at the station that arrangements had been made to give him a big reception at Aurora, and for that reason decided to go by the earlier train and remain there until the 5:50 train came in. Aurora was reached at 5:20, and Mr. Bryan walked to a stand arcetted page the station where a large erected near the station, where a large crowd was gathered. He was cheered as he ascended the stand, and made a

short speech. Mr. Bryan said the gold standard was the money-changers' standard, and with-out their support could not survive a day The Republican party knew this, he de-clared, and that was why it did not de-clare for a gold standard. "When you discover some way of stop-

ping hunger except by feeding a person. ping hunger except by reeding a person, said Mr. Bryan, "you will find a way of stopping financial depression other than by increasing the volume of money. (A voice: 'What's the matter with the

## A NEAT RETORT.

"We are going to regulate that by in-ternational agreement, as we will bimetal-lism. (Cheers and laughter.) Then we will call an international conference and adopt a foreign policy, and at last we will annex ourselves to some nation that is big enough to take care of us and relieve we of the trouble." (Much cheering.) big enough to take care of us and relieve us of the trouble." (Much cheering.)

Mr. Bryan concluded at 6:40, and had just time to board his train before it pulled out. The first stop after Aurora was Plano, where a crowd cheered Mr. Bryan when he appeared on the train platform. He did not speak.

Through the fact that Mr. Bryan's car stopped at a point several hundred feet distant from where the crowd had gathered at Kewanee Station, the 2:000 there became a howling mob as they rushed down the tracks to reach the vicinity of the Democratic candidate. Another address was made by the nominee, which he concluded as the train drew out.

he concluded as the train drew out Galesburg's reception to Mr. Bryan was exceedingly enthusiastic, and he made a short speech. The train resumed its westward journey at 10:15 P. M. Mr. Bryan will reach Lincoln to-morrow afternoon, and be notified of his nomination by the Silver party in the evening.

### The Arrest of Tolon.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The officers of the steamer Seneca, from Habana, which arrived this morning, declined to make any statement concerning the ar-rest of one of the steamer's passengers (Samuel Tolon) by the Spanish authorities, beyond the fact that his passport not correct. Thirty passengers of steamer Seneca were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation

Rubber Air Pillows and Cushions, all kinds of Pure Medicines, Mineral Waters, OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.'S.

Our store will be closed on account of holiday Tuesday, September 8th.
A. HUTZLER'S SONS,
215 cast Broad street.

### HOWELL IN CHARGE.

THE GEORGIAN REPRESENTS DE

## MOCRACY IN WASHINGTON.

HIS VIEW OF THE SITUATION

## "Solid South" Confidently Count-

Helps Rather Than Injures Bryan-

WASHINGTON, September 7.-Hon. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, arrived in town to-day, and proceeded to Democratia headquarters at an early hour, where he permanently took the place of Congressman Richardson as the representative of the Democratic committee

Mr. Howeli received a number of callers during the day and examined the contents of a large pile of mail. He said the situation in Georgia was such as to indicate a tremendous majority for Bryan. In the State election to be held in October, the Democrats would win by a greatly increased majority. He believed there was no serious trouble in any Southern State, the most doubtful ones being North Carolina and Kentucky. As to Kentucky, the Democratic leaders in that State were confident of victory, and were unanimous in the opinion that the nomination of Palmer for President by the Indianapolis convention would help rather than injure Bryan's chances, on account of Palmer's record as military Governor after the war. As to North Carolina, a fusion of the silver vote of the State would insure it for Mr. Bryan by 59,000 majority. The only obstacle in the way was the failure of the Democrats and Populists to come to terms, but he believed that a cuts-factory settlement would yet be reached. With three electoral tickets in the field,

### he believed Bryan would carry the St by a decided majority. A "SOLID SOUTH."

A "SOLID SOUTH."

Mr. Howell counted confidently upon a "Solid South," and says that there is no reason to fear that Bryan will not carry all of the far Western States, in every one of which fusion has already been arranged. As to fusion in the Southern States, but little had been done as yet, though he thought that in time the Democrats and Populists would get together in most of them on a common electoral ticket.

The second quadrennial convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs to meet at St. Louis has been postponed from Wednesday, September 30th, to Saturday, October 3d, to assure the presence of Mr. Bryan, who notified President Black that he would attend the convention if the date could be changed. It is also asserted as probable that Mr. Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, will be present, but doubts are expressed on this point.

## SEPTEMBER AT THE SEASHORE

The C. & O. Special Sunday Excursion Still Very Attractive. Next Sunday (September 13th) morning, at 8:30 o'clock, the usual popular Chesa-peake and Ohio Sunday Seaside Excur-sion-train will leave Broad-Street Sta-tion for Old Peint, Buckroe Beach, Newport News, Norfolk, &c. The round-trip is only \$1. A stone-ballast track and two-hour schedule give our patrons a "quick,

# cially-arranged prices for dinner at Old Point. HORACE F. SMITH,

policies proposed from time to time by various parties, make it your highest to Norfolk, and the day in the vicinity ambition to prove yourself worthy of of this point was most pleasant. The "Trilby" returned promptly on time Sun day night, with all on board very much pleased with the day's outing. The "Trilby" will go again next Sunday, leaving the Union Depot promptly at \$20 A. M., and a pleasant day is promi all who take advantage of this trip

### D. & E. Mitteldorfer's.

217 east Broad street, will be closed to-day on account of holiday. Will re-16 to 1 Means

# one box of Dr. David's Liver Pills are worth sixteen of other kinds for the cure of sick headache, billousness, constipa-

tion, and liver troubles. Julius Sycle & Son's, Second and Broad, is closed to-day or account of holiday. Will be open Wed-

and all skin and blood diseases cured with Dr. David's Iodo-Ferrated Sarsapa-rills. It makes rich, red blood, and gives health and strength.

Julius Sycle & Son's.

# Second and Broad, is closed to-day on account of holiday. Will be open Wed-

State Prison Heard From. J. R. Moss, who is a State-prison guard, ays: "I was cured of a very bad headache in two minutes by one application of the Mexican King of Pain." Regular price 50c.1 advertisement price Xc. To-Ka Mexican Blood Tonic-large it bottles, 25c. Office: 335 east Broad street.

You run no risk! All dealers sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic on a posi-tive guarantee. No cure no pay, Delight-ful to take. Price, 50c.

The Weather. Washington, September 7 .- Fors cast for Virginia and North Carolina: Generally tair weather; slightly warmer; northeasterly

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the extreme Northwest, and has risen slightly or remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic States and will fall deci in the middle and upper Missouri valleys

### DAILY DISPATCH COUPON Our Lost Cause.

Cut out three of these coupons of different dates and bring with 10c. or send with 10c. and 2c. stamp for mailing.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.